

German Right in Retreat, Allies Pursuing; Berlin Officially Admits Defeat and Losses; Crown Prince Commands Against Russia

AUSTRIANS FLY IN PANIC FROM RUSSIAN ARMY

Great Battle in Lublin District Ends in Victory for the Czar.

INVADERS GIVE NO REST TO FOE

Begin Pursuit in Galicia After a Rest of Only Two Hours.

TERROR SEIZES MEN OF CRACOW

Evacuation of Town Begun, Defenders Refusing to Await Expected Attack.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Petrograd, Sept. 10.—The great battle in the Lublin district has ended in a complete victory for the Russians.

The Austrian armies are thoroughly routed.

The following references to the progress of the Russian campaign in Galicia were made public to-day through official channels:

"The continued offensive movements of the Russian troops make it impossible to establish definitely the quantity of trophies taken from the enemy."

"The Russian army, having occupied the fortified position of the Austrians at Nicosieff, south of Lemberg, in Galicia, after incessant fighting which lasted two days, undertook immediately, after allowing the men only two hours' rest, a night march for the purpose of attacking new positions occupied by the enemy."

"Hundreds of prisoners, as fast as they fell into Russian hands, are sent to railway stations bordering on the battle front. These prisoners are not even enumerated."

"A Russian battery placed on the Vistula River engaged with success an Austrian steamboat armed with rapid fire guns."

"A Cossack regiment brought in from Przemysl 17 officers and 445 Austrian soldiers who had been taken prisoners, and also numerous convoys of horses and cattle."

"The regimental strongbox, containing \$29,500, belonging to the 17th Landwehr, was captured."

"Twelve miles southeast of Zamosc a Russian infantry regiment captured 700 Austrian soldiers and their officers."

"Important Austrian reserves have been sent into the region between Rawa-Ruska and the Dniester River."

"It has been established that German soldiers have dispatched wounded Russian dragoons in the region of Velugue."

Reinforced by Germans.

There is at present no means of estimating the number of Austro-German troops defeated, but it has been ascertained that the Germans moved 300,000 of their first line troops to the eastern frontier to help Austria. It is impossible to estimate how many arrived on the field. The Austrian armies are believed to consist of seven army corps.

The German aid did not avert, but only delayed, the blow prepared by the Russian commander in chief. The Austrian and Austro-German armies are in retreat southward, with the Russians in close pursuit. The cautious language of the official bulletins, as usual, gives no idea of the magnitude of the event, the story being dryly told in a dozen lines.

The Russians occupied a front sharply bent at a right angle, one side of which, between the Dniester and Bug rivers, faced almost south. The total length of both fronts was not under 200 miles. The allied Austrian and German hosts stood in array across the front from Opole to northeast of Grubeshoff, and thence southward past Rawa-Ruska and Gorodok to the Dniester.

A few days ago the Austrian plans favored an offensive movement into the interior of the provinces of Lublin and Kielce, and the Russian right was frequently engaged in driving back these attempts, which proved consistently unsuccessful. The Austro-German armies then entrenched themselves strongly along this front, either because they feared a turning movement of the Russians on the west bank of the Vistula, whither they had been sent to hamper the German reinforcements, or else because, after the taking of Lemberg, it seemed necessary to abandon the initiative on this

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PENANCE, NOT TENNIS, FOR BRITISH PRISONERS

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Sept. 10.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs as follows: "The Cologne Gazette" says: "A thousand English soldiers are now prisoners of war at the Doberitz military exercise ground, near Berlin."

"It is proposed to give English officers facilities for tennis and golf, but this plan is opposed by 'The Gazette,' which says that men of the nation which plunged Germany into the war will be better occupied sitting down thinking of their country's sins."

PRUSSIAN PRINCE HIT BY SHRAPNEL

Joachim Albrecht, Second Cousin of German Emperor, Wounded in Thigh.

London, Sept. 10.—Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia was wounded yesterday by a shrapnel bullet, according to an official Berlin dispatch, which has been forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The bullet penetrated the thigh, but is believed not to have injured the bone.

Prince Joachim is the son of the late Prince Frederick Albert, Regent of Brunswick, and a second cousin of the Emperor of Germany. He was serving as an ordnance officer on the fighting line when wounded and was transported to the nearest garrison hospital. In 1908 he resigned from the army at the request of the Emperor because of his relations with Baroness Liebenberg, a music hall singer.

A Marconi dispatch from Berlin says that Emperor William and Prince Leopold of Lippe have exchanged cordial and sympathetic telegrams on the occasion of the heroic death of Prince Herbert of Lippe, who is the third member of the House of Lippe to fall in this war.

Prince Frederick, of Hesse, eldest son of Prince Carl of Hesse and an officer in the Hessian Uhlans, has been seriously wounded in France, and Colonel Ernst Moritz von Ardenit has been killed.

BRITISH LOSE 3,588 MORE MEN

List of Additional Casualties Shows That Many Are Missing.

London, Sept. 10.—Additional British casualties up to September 7 were officially announced to-day as follows: Officers killed, 10; wounded, 63; missing, 61; men killed, 61; wounded, 310; missing, 2,883.

COUNT SZECHENYI ARRESTED AS A SPY

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Copenhagen, Sept. 9.—Count Szechenyi, the Austro-Hungarian Minister to Denmark, was arrested last night, but has now been liberated.

The count was motoring with his wife. When some distance from the city, he took a walk and on the fortifications he took a map was marked off by soldiers.

With his wife he was taken to the fort to await identification. When the mistake was discovered the military chief apologized.

GERMAN CONSUL SHOT AS A SPY

Copenhagen, Sept. 10.—William Gerdke, German Consul at Abo, Finland, is reported to have been shot as a spy by the Russian authorities.

ITALIANS HISS AUSTRIAN ENVOY

Bari, Italy, Sept. 10.—The steamer Adriatic arrived here to-day from Durazzo, Albania, having on board the Austrian and Greek Ministers to Albania.

The crowds started a demonstration on the wharf as the steamer was docking, cheering for England, France and Russia, and hissing Austria.

The crowd cut off the rest of the dispatch.

HOLLAND PASSES FRENCH SURGEONS

Rotterdam, Sept. 10.—It is reported from Maastricht, Holland, that eight French medical officers passed through the city Wednesday on the way to England. They had been in charge of a convoy of French wounded, which were taken near Namur and held as prisoners of war.

The medical officers obtained permission to depart for England by way of Rotterdam. From England they will return to France.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER—200 cases of six glass stoppered bottles.—Adv.

PORTE ANNULS SPECIAL RIGHTS OF ALL ALIENS

Abrogates Ancient Treaties Giving Privileges to Foreigners.

NEW MOVE HAILED AS BRITISH WAR BAIT

Abdul Hamid's Favorite Son To Be Proclaimed Prince of Albania.

ACTION MAY CAUSE ITALIAN REPRISALS

Mohammed's Appointment Is Open Violation of Conference of London.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Turkey formally has notified the United States and the nations of the world that she has abrogated the series of conventions, treaties and privileges, originating as early as the eleventh century, whereby foreigners in the Ottoman Empire have been exempt from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Foreign subjects no longer will enjoy what is known as extrajudicial rights through which they have been tried by their own judges, diplomatic representatives or consuls.

This practice, abolished by Japan several years ago through the negotiation of new treaties, Turkey has removed by a stroke of the pen. Her purpose, it is declared, is to assert her independence and free herself from the domination of the great powers.

Upon the rights revoked has rested the legal status of American missionaries in Turkey, permitting them to maintain churches, hospitals and schools in religious freedom. Administration officials declined tonight to discuss the effect of the action on American missions.

"The removal of every kind of privileges enjoyed by the powers in excess of what the general principles of international law allow is the meaning of this step," A. Rustem Bey, Turkish Ambassador to the United States, declared tonight. "This war is Turkey's opportunity."

No intimation was given by the ambassador as to whether the action foreboded war on Great Britain, without whose consent in the past no such radical action would have been attempted.

Among diplomats of the allied powers, however, the belief prevailed tonight that Turkey was appealing to the nationalist sentiment of her people and was ready to seize upon any criticism that might arise with Great Britain as a pretext to declare war.

The Turkish Ambassador made known the action of his government in a public announcement after it had been communicated to Secretary Bryan by him to-day as a formal note from the Ottoman Empire.

"In the economic field," he said, "the Turkish government desires without the consent of the foreign powers. Nor can the Turkish government impose a professional tax on foreigners, because the powers have not consented, and a great discrimination has been made against the natives."

"In the administration of justice the Ottoman government is not free to deal with culprits of foreign nations in the matter of certain trials without the intervention of the representatives of the foreign ambassador or minister of the country to which the culprit owed allegiance. In certain cases foreigners cannot be imprisoned in the native prisons, but only in those of the consulates."

"These restrictions weigh heavily on the Ottoman state, both materially and morally—materially by depriving it of the financial resources which other countries are free to create according to their discretion. In that way Turkey has been prevented from introducing those reforms which it has been accused of delaying by those very powers, who, owing to the enjoyment of those privileges, stood in the way of progressive action on the part of the government; morally, it has deprived Turkey of that confidence which will independence gives to a state. In the diplomatic circles the announcement of Turkey's attitude attracted the widest attention. The allies are known to expect at any moment a declaration of war by Turkey in behalf of Germany. Comment was heard among diplomats of the allied powers as to possible deliberations between the German Foreign Office and the Porte before the decision to abrogate the treaties was reached by Turkey.

There was a suggestion also that Germany had encouraged the move.

So far as diplomats of the allies were free to express opinion, the prevailing view was that Great Britain, France and Russia probably would not make any representations on the subject to Turkey at this time, leaving it until the close of the war.

OCEANIC'S LOSS DUE TO STRIKING ROCK

London, Sept. 10.—A notice posted to-day at the offices of the White Star Line declares that the steamer Oceanic, the loss of which was announced by the Press Bureau last night, ran ashore.

This is the first definite news as to what caused the loss of the Oceanic. Last night it was said that she had been wrecked on the north coast of Scotland, but no further details were given. The Oceanic had been taken over for government service. All her officers and crew were saved.

Aberdeen (via London), Sept. 10.—The trawler Glenogil, which has arrived here, reports having assisted in the rescue of the crew of the White Star steamer Oceanic, wrecked off the coast of Scotland, and in transferring them to another ship. She says an attempt was made to refloat the Oceanic, which had struck a rock, but the hull parted and the attempt was abandoned.

KAISER TO FIGURE AS LOVER OF PEACE

Von Bernstorff Seeks to Create Good Impression on Wilson, British Think.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Sept. 10.—"The Times" publishes a Washington dispatch repeating a report as current in Washington that Count von Bernstorff had discussed peace with Mr. Bryan. The British government knows nothing of such overtures, and does not believe in their sincerity if they have been made.

A high official declared to-day he had no doubt that Count von Bernstorff might start some such discussion in an effort to create a favorable impression before the Washington government and put Germany in the position of a lover of peace and anxious to prevent more bloodshed.

But should Germany suggest peace now it is not in the least likely that the allies would consent to any such discussion, being determined to make this war a fight to the finish in order that the German menace may be disposed of for all time.

FRENCH BIPLANE FALLS, KILLING SIX

London, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to "The Post" from Paris says that a French biplane, caught in an air pocket above the Bois de Vincennes, fell, killing two aviators and four persons in the street.

Four other persons were severely injured.

FLYING BOAT LIKE AMERICA FOR WAR

Curtiss Rushes Work on Republics Said To Be for Foreign Power.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Hammondsport, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Extra forces of men are working night and day at the Curtiss factory, and it is rumored that replicas of the transatlantic flying boat America are being constructed to be sold to some foreign power.

A representative of the Curtiss company admits that number of machines of the America type have been sold, but refuses to disclose the name of the purchasers.

The America itself has been dismantled, and parts of it used in the manufacture of similar flying boats. These boats, according to the report, will go under their own power across the Canadian border and from there will be shipped to some warring nation as a gift of the allies.

The presumption is kept long, if such a plan is under consideration, as the bulk of the machines will render secrecy impossible.

The Curtiss company announces that a tentative agreement has been reached with Rodman Wanamaker for the construction of another transatlantic flyer next year.

HINTS ALLIES ARE FAVORING AUSTRIA

Rome, Sept. 10.—"Il Giornale d'Italia," in remarking that the Anglo-French fleet in the Adriatic has never displayed energetic action, advances the supposition that England and France, whose relations with Austria are traditionally friendly, are purposely sparing the Hapsburg monarchy, with the idea of inducing her to come to terms, separately from Germany, despite the Triple Alliance, thus isolating Berlin.

The paper describes the situation in Austria as critical, as the Russians have annihilated an army corps, composed of soldiers of German and Hungarian nationalities. Those remaining, it says, are mostly composed of Slav, Bohemian and Italian nationalities, which cannot be trusted against Russia, Serbia and Montenegro.

GERMAN COLORS BROUGHT TO PARIS

London, Sept. 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says a German regimental flag arrived at the Northern Railroad station to-day and was displayed before an enthusiastic crowd prior to being taken to the Invalides Museum.

GERMANY ADMITS ALLIES' SUCCESS

Berlin Official Notes Say Kaiser's Troops Were Forced Back with Loss of Fifty Guns and Thousands of Prisoners.

London, Sept. 11.—"The first official admission on the German side of success by the allies," says a Central News dispatch from Antwerp, "appears in official communications issued in Berlin this afternoon. General von Stein announces that the German army, which had advanced across the Marne to the east of Paris, was heavily attacked by the enemy between Paris, Meaux and Montmirail."

"The fighting lasted two days. The German army had checked the enemy and had even itself advanced, but stronger hostile columns came to the assistance of the allies and the enemy won the battle, compelling German troops to retire."

"Fifty guns were captured by the allies and some thousands of men made prisoners."

"To the west of Verdun fighting continues. The situation in Lorraine and the Vosges is unchanged. The battle in Eastern Prussia has been resumed."

GERMANY'S BATTLE FLEET IS MOVING

Several Squadrons of Big Vessels and Numerous Small Flotillas Sighted by Observers in Various Places.

London, Sept. 10.—A Stockholm dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph" says:

"The German Baltic fleet is beginning to move. Last Monday a German squadron of twenty-nine vessels was seen between Gotska, Sanden and Kopparsterna, and yesterday a squadron of thirty-one large German warships was seen from Huvudskär steaming eastward."

"The day before yesterday a German squadron consisting of four battleships and three cruisers was seen southeast of Stockholm steaming in a northeasterly direction. Small flotillas have been seen in Varken and nine big battleships were seen on Monday to the east from Stora-Björn steaming toward Finland."

"Consequent upon the German fleet beginning to move in the Baltic, the traffic between Stockholm and Raumo with Finnish steamers will cease. This, however, will cause no decrease in traffic, as Swedish boats will be substituted."

"The old Finnish passenger steamer Uleaborg, usually employed between Stockholm, Helsingfors and Petrograd, has been captured by Germans and taken to Dantzic."

RUSSIAN GUNS OPEN FIRE ON KOENIGSBERG

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Sept. 10.—A Copenhagen dispatch to "The Morning Post" says that a Danish steamer which has arrived there from Stettin reports a rumor that the Russians are bombarding Königsberg and that several buildings are in flames.

Belgians Take Three Krupp Experts in German Aeroplane

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Amsterdam, Sept. 10.—A large German aeroplane was shot at and brought down by Belgians at St. Ypen, East Flanders, resulting in an important capture.

The three officers in the machine proved to be well known experts from Krupp's, including Jacob and Scheljenk, who delivered guns to the new Belgian forts a few months ago, and Von Reetz, prominent in all Krupp experiments. All were arrested.

German Crown Prince to Lead Kaiser's Army Against Russia

London, Sept. 11.—According to a Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, it is believed there that the German Crown Prince has been appointed commander in chief of the forces against Russia.

Holland May Join in Fight, Says Dutch ex-War Minister

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.—Former Minister of War Colyn, discussing in "De Jonge," the main organ of the Young Men's Christian Association, the probable remodelling of the map of Europe as a result of the war, says it may be necessary for Holland to renounce her neutrality in order to have a vote among the concert of the powers.

Germans Defeated in South Africa

London, Sept. 10.—There has been some sharp fighting between the British and Germans in Africa. This is indicated to-night by the list of casualties issued. In the Cameroons (Kamerun), a German colony of west equatorial Africa, three officers were killed, four more wounded and four are among the missing.

British troops have met and defeated a German force of 400, which entered Nyassaland, British Central Africa, according to the announcement made by the official press bureau, which adds: "The Germans lost seven officers killed and two wounded, two field and two machine guns. The loss among the rank and file has not been ascertained, but was heavy."

"The British loss among the whites was four killed and several wounded; loss among the rank and file not ascertained."

Cape Town (via London), Sept. 10.—In a stirring speech to the Assembly of the Union of South Africa Premier Botha promised the whole-hearted support of the union to the imperial government in the present war, and declared that the racial hatchet had been buried.

ALLIES, IN FORWARD DRIVE OF 37 MILES, CUT OFF ARMY CORPS

Left Wing Still Pursues Retreating Germans—British Take Number of Prisoners and Machine Guns.

TO EAST, PRUSSIAN GUARD REPULSED

Battle Rages with Greatest Severity Between Vitry-le-Francois and Camp Mailly, to West of Centre.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"On the left wing the British and French troops have crossed the Marne between La Fere-sous-Jouarre Charly and Chateau Thierry, pursuing the enemy, who is in retreat. During the course of this advance the British forces took a number of prisoners and captured mitrailleuses."

"During the four days' battle the allied armies have in that section of the theatre of operations gained more than sixty kilometres."

"Between Chateau Thierry and Vitry-le-Francois the Prussian guard has been thrown back."

"The action continues with great severity in the region between Camp de Mailly and Vitry-le-Francois."

"In the centre and on the right wing there is no change in the situation."

"On the Ormain and in the Argonne district the two opposing forces are maintaining their positions. In the region of Nancy the enemy has made slight progress on the Chateau Salins road."

"On the other hand, we have gained ground in the forest of Champenoux."

"The losses have been considerable on both sides, but the morale and health of our troops remain excellent."

"There is no confirmation of the news published in the German newspapers of the fall of Maubeuge."

According to a Munich report received here, the Berlin garrison alone has lost 42,000 men killed or wounded in the war thus far.

(The Munich report evidently refers to men of the Berlin garrison who went to the front at the outbreak of the war.)

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 10.—A correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" to-day telegraphs from Paris the following:

"I learn from a friend, who also has just come into Paris from the northeast, that many regiments of Germans still remain in the wooded country within the triangle of Senlis, Gonesse and Dammarville. It is believed that they amount in all to an army corps and that they were cut off from their main body by the allies extended between Compiegne and Meaux, and inclosed on the west also."

(The triangle referred to is roughly an isosceles, with a base of about sixteen miles. One end of the base line, Gonesse, is ten miles from Notre Dame Cathedral. Senlis, twenty-seven miles from Paris, forms the other end. The apex, toward the east, is Dammarville. Isolated in this area, these Germans would be held in on the west by the outposts of the Paris garrison.)

"The part played by the great fortresses in this war will call for careful study afterward. Namur was disappointing in comparison with Liege. Luneville fell early, while the open town of Nancy is still held. The minor stronghold of Maubeuge, by its obstinate resistance, has certainly obstructed German communication by the Upper Meuse and perhaps fatally delayed the transmission of siege guns and ammunition toward Paris. Laon and Leferre have been invested and have perhaps fallen. The War Office does not say."

(The reference to Maubeuge as still holding out is in direct contradiction to the Berlin dispatch of Wednesday, which declared that the fortress, with 40,000 men, had been captured by the Germans.)

"The great recoil continues in the western part of the field and the eastward positions of the allies are firmly held. It is important at this moment not to foster exaggerated hopes, but the prospect is favorable and the allies always have time on their side. That the Germans have retired and the British who have the honor of forming the extreme left wing have advanced twenty-six miles in a single day show how severe now is the pressure upon the German western army."

"This pressure has been of much more than local importance. I have already pointed out the necessity for the enemy of concentration toward the east, both for the sake of resting upon a line of communication through Luxemburg and North Lorraine and to secure a junction with the armies of Rheinland, if possible, across the bodies of the French army of the Meuse."

"If this view be sound—and it is quoted with approval here—the importance of German reverses in the west as relieving the eastern position of the allies is evident. As General Cherfils says: 'A disorderly retreat from the Ourcq and the Marne must neces-